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MINNESOTA

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

SUMMARY

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Prepared By

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OVERVIEW

Although Minnesota's population has grown less than one percent per year over the last decade, significant changes in the characteristics and life styles of these people are taking place. The population is aging, more families live in households with one parent, more women are working outside the home, and the income gap between some minority groups and the rest of society is growing wider.

While the nation has realized a slow-down in the economy, Minnesota has done slightly better with providing jobs than the country as a whole. The fact is, however, that about 150,000 Minnesotans were out of work in the Spring of 1982. This is the largest number of unemployed people since the beginning of labor force data collection in 1970.

INTRODUCTION

On May 17, 1982 the Bureau of the Census reported that Minnesota's population rose four-tenths of one perent in the 15 month period since the 1980 Census was taken. Minnesota's population is now 4,094,000, an increase of 18,030 persons. In contrast to Minnesota, compare some of the Sun Belt states such as Florida, Texas, and California in which each one added more than 500,000 people to its population over the same period. Overall, the nation had an annual growth rate in the last 15 months of one percent, a slight drop from the annual rate of 1.1 percent of the 1970's. Rapid population growth creates problems that Minnesota does not have to face. Minnesota does, however, share with the other states growing unemployment and an increasing chance of more households falling below a poverty level of income. This report looks at the state's population in relation to the labor market in order to provide useful information for better employment and training services. It is prepared annually in order to update trends in labor market conditions and to project next year's conditions. It is designed to be a reference source for information on the State's economy and labor markets. There are three section: (1) a look at the changing demographic and economic conditions. (2) an overview of the characteristics of Minnesota's Labor Force, and (3) a look at selected groups who generally face difficult labor market problems. 1980 Census data used in this report are provisional estimates and are subject to being revised.

There are reports for four specific areas besides the total State; these are: Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA, Rochester SMSA, St. Cloud SMSA, and Duluth SMSA. For further information, contact the Research and Statistical Services Office, Minnesota Department of Economic Security, 390 North Robert Street., St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

I. CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Importance of Demographic Characteristics And Employment

Since 1970, Minnesota's population has undergone significant demographic changes. In general, Minnesotans have become more urbanized, better educated, and have achieved much higher incomes. The composition of their households and families are changing, also. There is a growing trend for them either to live alone or as a single parent with children, as well as a trend for married couples both to seek employment. All these demographic changes have a bearing on the nature of employment and training services needed. Sufficient data are available which indicates that a relationship exists between demographic characteristics and successful employment. For example, it has been established that employment opportunities are related to a person's age, race, ethnicity, education, income, location, skill, and occupation. Further, it appears that many people show some awareness of their chances of succeeding in the labor market. Their perception of their own employment opportunities also appear related to demographic characteristics. In a recent nationwide survey, employed persons were asked to indicate how easy or difficult it would be to get another job as good as their present one if they were to lose the job they now have.1/ As shown in Table 1, respondents who either have less income or education, or are nonwhite or nonunion tend to believe that getting another job would be difficult.

1/ George Gallup " Most say lack of jobs Number 1 problem" Minneapolis Tribune May 2, 1982, p. 19A.

Table 1 Perception Of Employed Persons Regarding How Easy Or Difficult It Would Be To Get Another Job.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	EASY	DIFFICULT	NOT SURE
National Sample	20%	77%	03%
Household Income, $15,000 or more	33%	66%	01%
less than $15,000	25%	71%	04%
College Education	38%	61%	01%
High School	29%	68%	03%
Grade School	12%	85%	03%
White	22%	77%	01%
Non-White	10%	86%	04%
Labor Union	23%	76%	01%
Non-Union	33%	64%	03%
East	24%	74%	02%
Midwest	24%	74%	02%
South	38%	58%	04%
West	37%	62%	01%

Source: George Gallup " Most say lack of jobs Number 1 problem " Minneapolis Tribune May 2, 1982, p. 19A.

Population Changes: Overall Slight Growth

A number of important changes in the population of Minnesota have occurred during the last decade. Some of these changes have a direct bearing on the State's economy as well as on the changing needs for employment and training services. The State's population increased only 7.1 percent between 1970 and 1980, which is 4.4 percent less than the growth for the nation. There are, of course, areas within the State which have experienced much more population growth. For example, the rural population grew less than the urban population, only 5.7 percent compared to 7.8 percent. At the time of the 1980 Census, 67 percent of the State's population lived in urban areas. The counties surrounding the metropolitan area of Minneapolis and St. Paul area showed the largest growth change in population between 1970 and 1980. Sherburne county, for example, increased 63 percent. The nine counties in the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA, (Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Chisago, Wright, Scott, and Carver), represent 51 percent of the state's population. Minnesota's three largest counties, Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis, showed little change between 1970 and 1980, -1.9, -3.5, and +0.7 percent respectively.

CHART 1

MINNESOTA'S SMSA's

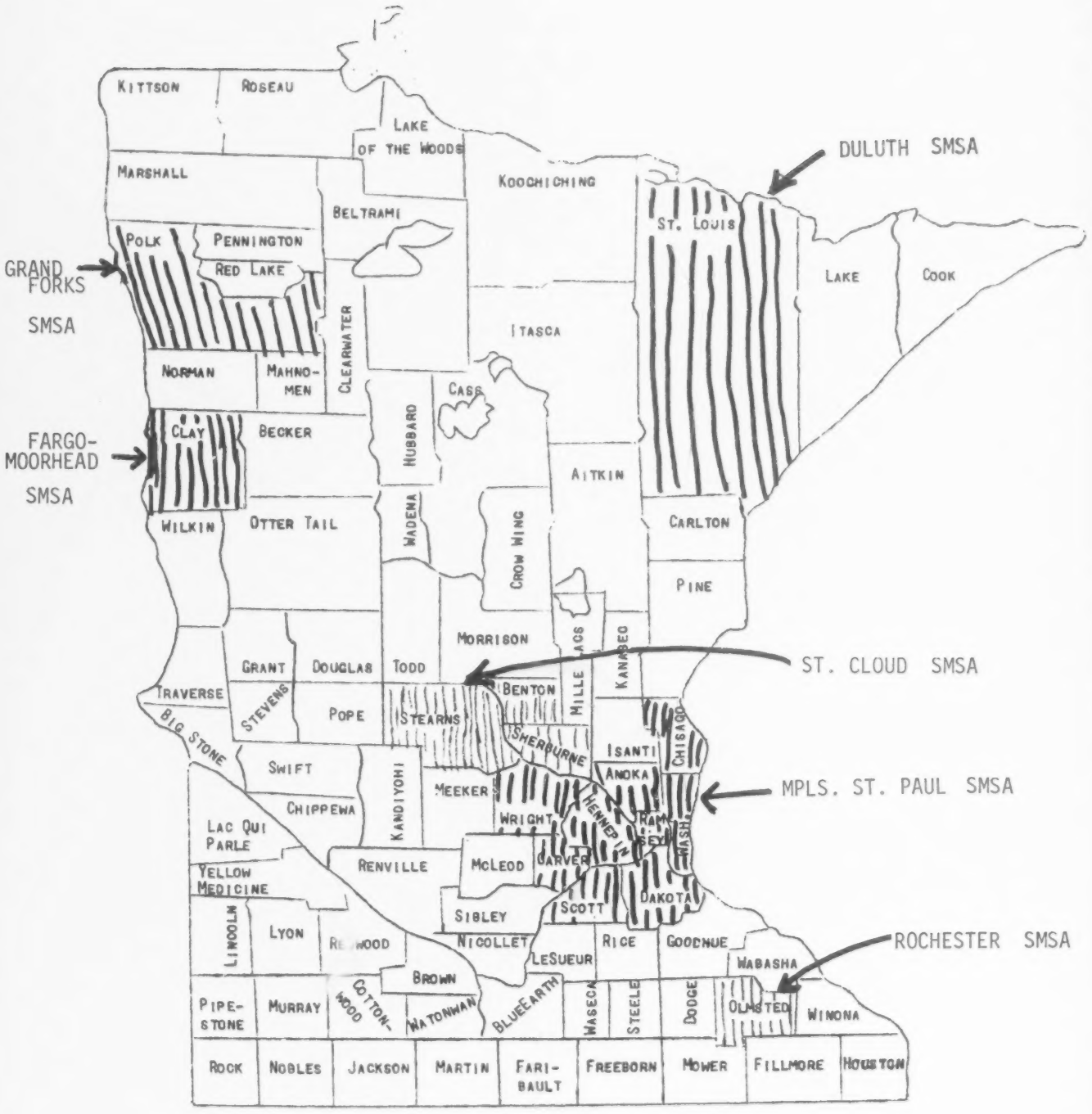


CHART 2

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY
FROM 1970 TO 1980

AGE DISTRIBUTION: MINNESOTA'S POPULATION IS GROWING OLDER

Minnesota's population is getting older. In 1970, the median age was 26.8 years compared to 29.2 years in 1980. The number of people who are 65 years or older is 479,564, whereas the number of children under five years of age is 307,249. An age distribution of the State's population is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

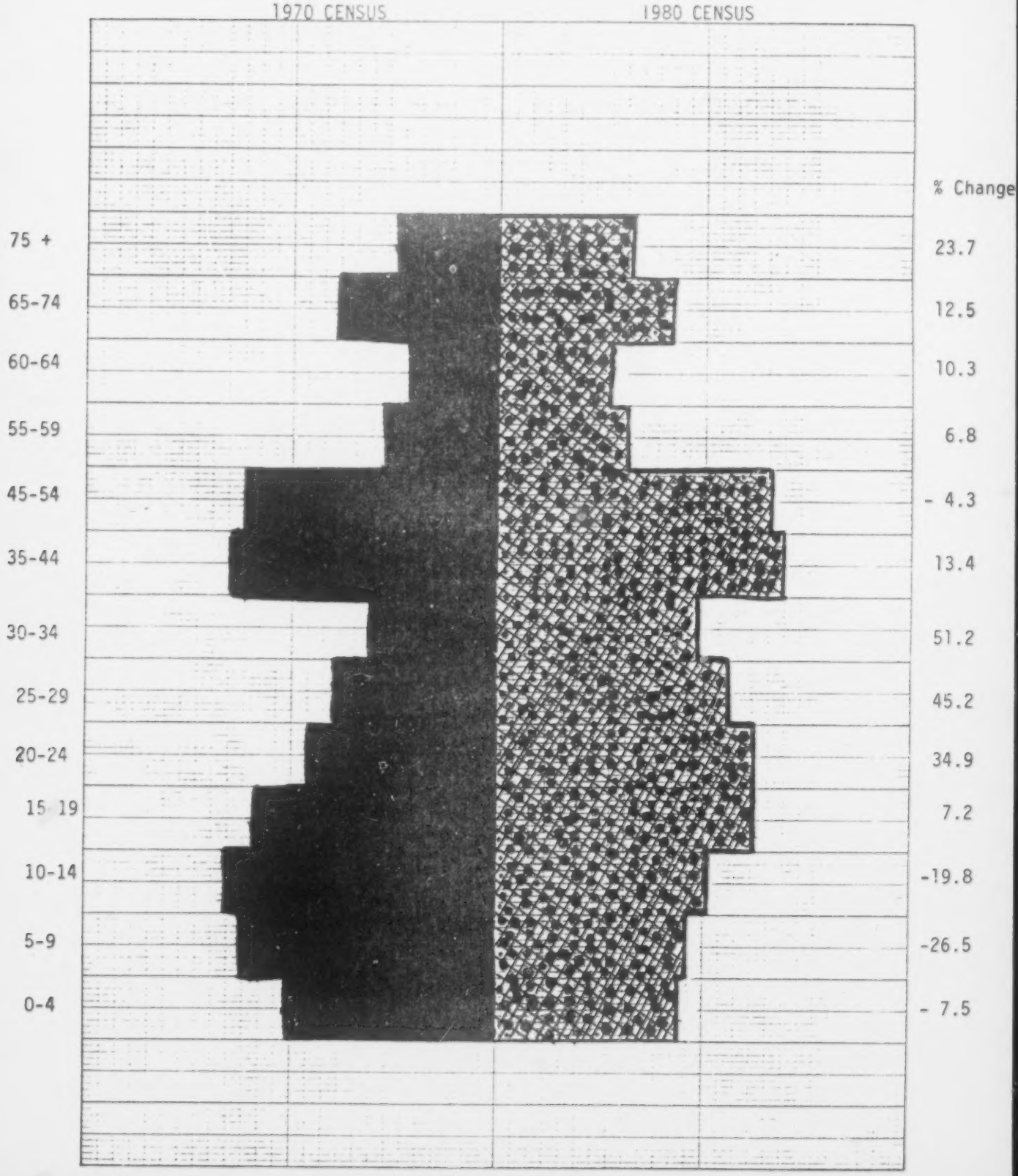
INHABITANTS	1970	1980	Percent Change 1970 and 1980
Total	3,804,971	4,075,970	7.1%
Urban	2,527,308	2,725,202	7.8%
Rural	1,277,663	1,350,768	5.7%

YEARS	1970 (000's)	1980 (000's)	Percent Change 1970 and 1980
75+	169	209	23.7%
65-74	240	270	12.5%
60-64	155	171	10.3%
55-59	177	189	6.8%
45-54	397	380	- 4.3%
35-44	396	449	13.4%
30-34	207	313	51.2%
25-29	250	363	45.2%
20-24	292	394	34.9%
15-19	373	400	7.2%
10-14	415	333	-19.8%
5-9	403	296	-26.6%
0-4	332	307	- 7.5%

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

CHART 3

MINNESOTA POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP



Minnesota's minority and ethnic groups, except for American Indians, are proportionately less than found throughout the nation. These groups account for the 16.85 percent of the U.S. population, but they represent only 3.4 percent of Minnesota's population. See Table 3.

TABLE 3

POPULATION OF U.S. AND MINNESOTA
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, 1980

	U.S.		MINNESOTA	
White	188,340,790	(83.1%)	3,935,770 (2.1% of U.S.)	(96.5%)
Black	26,488,218	(11.7%)	53,344 (.2% of U.S.)	(1.3%)
Am. Indian Etc.	1,418,195	(0.6%)	35,016 (2.5% of U.S)	(.9%)
Asian, Pacific Islander Etc.	3,500,636	(1.6%)	26,536[2/] (.8% of U.S.)	(.6%)
Other	6,756,986	(3.0%)	25,304 (.6% of U.S.)	(.6%)
Total	266,504,825			
Spanish Origin	14,605,883	(6.5%)	32, 123 (.2% of U.S.)	(.8%)

Source: 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

2/ Since the 1980 Census was taken, Indo-Chinese have continued to migrate to Minnesota, particularly an ethnic Laotian group known as Hmong. The total Indo-Chinese refugee population in Minnesota was estimated to be 30,653 in 1981. For further information, see the report entitled Indo-Chinese Refugees In Minnesota: Movement Toward Economic Self-Sufficiency St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Economic Security, January 1982.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS: HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION ATTAINED

In 1980, 72.4 percent of persons 25 years and older had completed four years of high school or more. Ten years earlier, only 57.6 percent of persons 25 years and older had completed four years of high school or more. These data are shown in Table 4. The percent of persons with 4 or more years of college increased from 11.2 percent to 16.7 in the same period.

TABLE 4

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR MINNESOTANS
25 YEARS OR OVER BETWEEN 1970 AND 1980

EDUCATION LEVEL	1970	1980	Percent Change Between 1970-1980
TOTAL POPULATION 25 years old or over	1,990,367	2,345,433	1.2%
Elementary (0-8 Yrs)	556,065	405,488	-26.5%
High School (1-3 Yrs)	278,000	242,715	-12.7%
4 Years	687,242	897,317	30.6%
College (1-3 years)	238,128	408,970	71.7%
(4 or more Yrs)	220,932	390,943	77.0%
Percent High School Graduates	57.6	72.4	14.8%

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

Income and Cost of Goods and Services: Higher Level of Income Achieved But Not a Rising Standard of Living

Many Minnesota Families reached unprecedented levels of income between 1969 and 1979. More than one-third of the families had an annual income of $25,000 or more in 1979, whereas only 4.3 percent of them had received an annual income of $25,000 or more in 1969. See Table 5.

TABLE 5

Comparison of Family Income in Minnesota
Between 1969 and 1979

	1969	%	1979	%	Percent Change Between 1969-1979
Families	921,332	100.0%	1,036,082	100.0%	12.5%
Less than 5,000	171,962	18.7%	58,253	5.6%	-66.1%
$5,000 to 9,999	293,286	31.8%	121,342	11.7%	-58.6%
$10,000 to 14,999	269,105	29.2%	143,218	13.8%	-46.8%
$15,000 to 24,999	147,028	16.0%	312,715	30.2%	112.7%
$25,000 to 49,999	33,541	3.6%	342,422	33.0%	920.9%
$50,000 or More	6,410	.7%	58,132	5.6%	806.9%
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 9,931		$ 21,217		113.6%
MEAN INCOME	$11,098		$ 24,104		117.2%

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

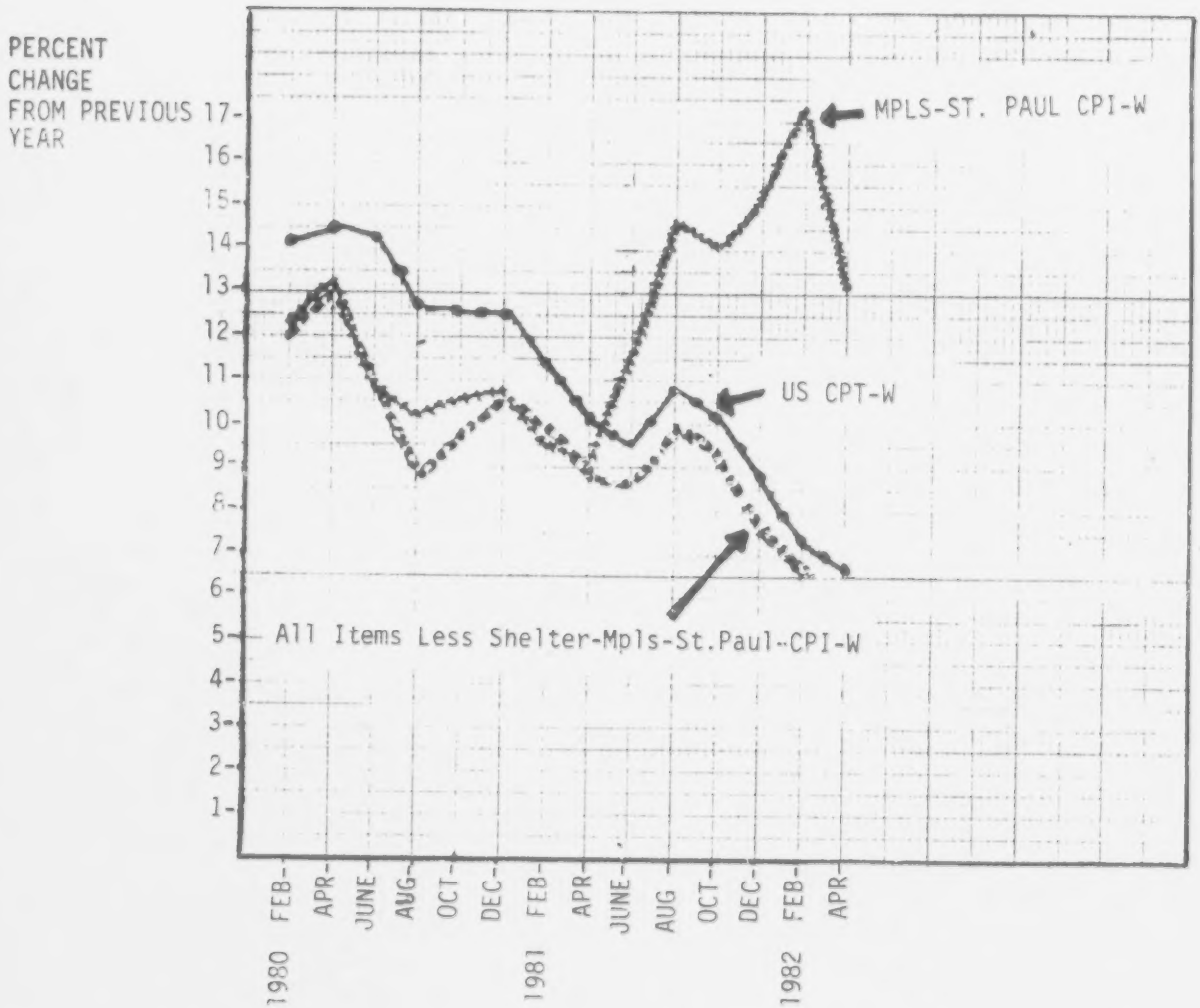
Cost of Consumer Goods and Services

Although median family income jumped 113.6 percent between 1969 and 1979, the increase in the cost of consumer goods and services nearly matched this level. According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the price change for a fixed market basket of goods in the Minneapolis - St. Paul area rose 103.5 percent during the same time period. In other words, one would need to double his/her 1969 income to have an equivalent level of purchasing power in 1979 as was realized in 1969. In addition, in terms of 1979 level incomes, a greater share of income now goes to pay taxes. Early in 1981, the Minneapolis - St. Paul CPI began to rise and reached a new high in early 1982 as compared to the nation's CPI. This has been described by the Bureau of Labor Statistics officials as a local quirk, largely related to housing. First, the slump in the sale of houses hurt the most expensive homes the least. Second, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the way it calculates housing cost from a composite of several cities to one that is based on local sales of homes. This estimate in the cost of housing caused a temporary phenomenon of going from understating the price of homes to overstating their costs. One consequence of this quirk is unions that use the CPI for the basis of their cost-of-living adjustments are expected to gain more than $100,000 a week in wages for their members. 3

3/ Dave Hage "Quirks raise printers' pay, industry's ire" Minneapolis Star and Tribune. May 5, 1982, p.5c, 10c

CHART 4

COMPARISON BETWEEN U.S. AND MINNESOTA'S PERCENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Families and Households: Family Structure and Household Compositon Is Changing

An important demographic trend that grew between 1970 and 1980 was the single parent household. The number of female-headed households with children under 18 increased 72.6 percent, and the number of male-headed households with children under 18 increased 23.5 percent. Traditional family units, married couples with children under 18 years of age, actually decreased slightly (0.7 percent.) Among white, black and Spanish families headed by a female parent with children under 18, Spanish families recorded the largest increase (130.8%), followed by blacks (83.5%) and then whites (68.6%). Black male householders with children under 18 showed the biggest increase (70%). See Table 6.

TABLE 6

Comparison of Families with Children Under 18 Years of Age
By Race and Type of Household Between 1970 and 1980

Families with children under 18 yrs. of age	1970	1980	Percent Change Between 1970 & 1980
White Families	524,514	543,028	3.5%
Type of Household:			
Husband-Wife Families	480,009	472,516	-1.6%
Female Householder Families	36,295	61,177	68.6%
Male Householder Families	8,210	9,335	13.7%
Black Families	4,959	6,450	30.1%
Type of Household:			
Husband-Wife Families	2,964	2,814	-5.1%
Female Householder Families	1,792	3,288	83.5%
Male Householder Families	203	348	70.0%
Spanish Origin Families	3,608	4,153	15.1%
Type of Household:			
Husband-Wife Families	3,188	3,284	3.0%
Female Household Families	328	757	130.8%
Male Household Families	92	112	21.7%

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

The type of family to which one belongs, such as a married couple household or a single parent, is likely to increase or decrease the chances of experiencing economic hardship. Based on 1979 data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that 48 percent of women who are heads of households and experience unemployment have family incomes below the poverty line. 4/

4/ " Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status " Bulletin 2123, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In families where both the husband and wife are present, and the wife is unemployed, only 4 percent of the families fall below the poverty line, and it increases to 30 percent when the husband is jobless.

Poverty: Distribution of Poverty Is Changing

The number of families whose income was less than the poverty level declined from 75,923 families in 1969 to 72,479 families in 1979, a reduction of 4.5 percent. When the composition of these families is studied, there has been an alarming increase in the number of families with children under 18 years of age, particularly for families headed by women who fall below the poverty level. Over the same ten year peiod, there was a 33.7 percent increase in poor families headed by women; and of these families who have children under 18 years of age, there was a 52.6 percent increase of these families who's incomes in 1979 were below poverty status. These trends are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Comparison of Poverty Status of Minnesotans
Between 1969 and 1979

Families with income below poverty level	1969	1979	Percent Change Between 1969 & 1979
Families	75,923	72,479	- 4.5
Percent of all families	8.2	7.8	
With related children Under 18 years	42,414	51,246	20.8
Families with female head	17,635	23,586	33.7
With related children Under 18 years	14,206	21,673	52.6

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

Racial or ethnic membership appears to be another major factor in determineing ones chances of earning an adequate income. Over the ten year period from 1969 to 1979, the number of whites whose income was below the poverty level decreased by 11.7 percent, yet the number of blacks in poverty increased by 59.8 percent and the number of people of Spanish origin increased 89.5 percent. Data contained in Table 8 indicate that Spanish-origin people have become relatively worse off, as compared to the other two graphs.

TABLE 8

Comparison of Race and Ethnicity and Incidence of Poverty Status in Minnesota Between 1969 and 1979

TOTAL NUMBER	1969	Percent in poverty status in 1969	1979	Percent in poverty status in 1979	Percent Change Between 1969 and 1979
Whites	3,649,004		3,944,147		8.1
Whites in poverty status	379,747	10.4	335,443	8.5	-11.7
Blacks	33,071		53,385		61.4
Blacks in poverty status	8,117	24.5	12,972	24.3	59.8
Spanish	22,883		31,404		37.2
Spanish in poverty status	2,948	12.9	5,585	17.8	89.5

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

A comparison of families' income of these three groups shows a similar trend. Minority groups' income has not increased at the same rate as whites' income during the 1970's . See Table 9.

TABLE 9

Comparison of Median Family Income in Minnesota
By Race and Ethnicity Between 1969 and 1979

Years	White Median Family Income	Black Median Family Income	Spanish Origin Median Family Income
1969	11,135	8,659	10,976
1979	24,276	16,397	18,602
Percent Change From 1969 to 1979	118.0	89.4	69.5

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, provisional estimates.

Changing Economic Conditions:

U.S. Economy Continues to Deteriorate

According to a recently published Bureau of Labor Statistics study, the recovery from the 1980 recession had little impact on the Nation's unemployment rate.

" As 1981 ended, the country was mired in a recession, the eighth in the post-World War II era. All recessions are separate and distinct in terms of magnitude, duration and breadth. However, this episode is unique from the previous seven by the fact that there was a rather limited recovery from its 1980 predecessor, and that two key industries-notably construction and automobile - were essentially in a continued depressed state through the recovery period. While, as of this writing, it is too early to see the end of the tunnel, it was clear at year end that most leading economic indicators were pointing toward further deterioration and that industrial production was still heading downward". 5/

Between January and April 1982 more than one million more people became jobless. Table 10 shows jobless rates for the nation for the first four months of 1982.

TABLE 10

1982 Seasonally Adjusted
Employment and Unemployment for U.S.
(In Millions)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL
Civilian Labor Force	108,879	109,165	109,346	109,648
Employment	99,581	99,590	99,492	99,340
Agriculture	3,411	3,373	3,349	3,309
Non-Agriculture	96,170	96,217	96,144	96,032
Unemployment	9,298	9,575	9,854	10,307
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

5/ Robert W. Bednarzik, Marillyn A. Hewson, and Michael A. Urquart, "The Employment Situation in 1981: New Recession Taken its Toll," Monthly Labor Review . March 1982, page 13.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF MINNESOTA LABOR FORCE AND LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS

Labor Force Status

Among those people now employed, one in seven believes his or her job is in jeopardy. 7/ The proportion of people who feel it could be difficult to find another job as good as their present one is higher among certain groups. For example, households with less than $15,000 income, people who live in the Midwest, people with only a grade school education, and members of minority groups reportedly believe that it would be difficult to find another job as good as their present one. The characteristics of workers and the type of industry in which they work interact together to determine the likelihood of workers finding work and staying employed. For example, Table 11 shows that women are more likely to keep their jobs in the current recession.

TABLE 11

Status of Minnesota Labor Force
Weeks Worked & Unemployed By Gender for 1979

	Number of Persons
Male, 16 years & over, in Labor Force in 1979	1,242,429
Weeks Worked in 1979	1,233,020
50 to 52 Weeks	828,696
40 to 49 Weeks	145,531
1 to 39 Weeks	258,793
Usually Worked 35 or more hours per week	1,046,048
Unemployed sometime in 1979	198,885
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	12.9
Female, 16 years & over, in Labor Force in 1979	966,015
Weeks Worked in 1979	986,098
50 to 52 Weeks	506,962
40 to 49 Weeks	129,316
1 to 39 Weeks	349,820
Usually Worked 35 or more hours per week	600,609
Unemployed sometine in 1979	149,744
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	11.3
Total Person Unemployed 15 weeks or more	103,483

Source: 1980 Census, preliminary estimates.

7/ George Gallup, op cit.

In the last decade, many more job openings were created in such areas as health services, finance, insurance and real estate than in other fields such as food, clothes, recreation and entertainment. Table 12, below, provides a comparison of the youth rate of selected industries.

TABLE 12

Employed Persons In Minnesota By Industry Of Employment
And Percent Change Between 1970 and 1980

INDUSTRY	1970 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	1980 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	PERCENT CHANGE BETWEEN 1970-80
Agriculture, Forestry Fisheries, Mining	125,038	133,349	6.7
Construction	82,759	99,131	19.8
Manufacturing	309,222	393,841	27.4
Non-Durable Goods	132,186	137,478	4.0
Durable Goods	177,036	256,363	44.8
Transportation	59,518	88,379	48.5
Communications & Other Public Utilities	36,486	40,943	12.2
Wholesale Trade	70,525	94,523	34.0
Retail Trade	252,054	324,738	28.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67,977	107,002	57.4
Business & Repair Services	47,988	72,400	50.9
Personal, Entertainment & Recreation Services	65,328	67,458	3.3
Health Services	104,160	166,073	59.4
Educational Services	131,121	157,836	20.4
Other Professional & Related Services	56,566	79,588	40.7
Public Administration	55,541	69,891	25.8

Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

Employment and Unemployment

A comparison of the first four months of 1981 to the first four months of 1982 shows that the average monthly number of persons in the labor force in these two periods barely increased from 1981 to 1982. The number of people employed in the first quarter of 1982 dropped 1.2 percent from the number of persons employed in the first quarter 1981. In the same period, the average number of workers unemployed increased by 17.6 percent. Tables 13 and 14 show these comparisons.

TABLE 13

Minnesota Labor Force,
Employment and Unemployment in 1981

Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
JAN 1981	2,063,410	1,925,165	138,245	6.7
FEB 1981	2,085,019	1,942,985	142,034	6.8
MAR 1981	2,101,092	1,962,327	138,765	6.6
APR 1981	2,136,631	2,021,001	115,630	5.4
MAY 1981	2,170,919	2,059,586	111,333	5.1
JUN 1981	2,220,346	2,100,984	119,362	5.4
JUL 1981	2,189,118	2,082,769	106,349	4.9
AUG 1981	2,162,288	2,063,356	98,932	4.6
SEP 1981	2,157,827	2,061,868	95,959	4.4
OCT 1981	2,157,473	2,055,326	102,147	4.7
NOV 1981	2,134,783	2,019,577	115,206	5.4
DEC 1981	2,125,093	1,993,055	132,038	6.2
AVERAGE 1981	2,143,000	2,024,000	118,000	5.5

Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

TABLE 14

Minnesota Labor Force,
Employment and Unemployment
During First Quarter of 1982

Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
JAN 1982	2,072,852	1,916,210	156,642	7.6
FEB 1982	2,080,186	1,919,006	161,180	7.7
MAR 1982	2,096,336	1,933,896	162,440	7.7
APR 1982	2,134,534	1,986,185	148,353	7.0

Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

The number of jobs lost between 1979 and 1981 were greatest in transportation equipment, primary metals, textiles, apparel and construction. See Table 15.

TABLE 15

Minnesota Employment By Industry
From 1979 Through 1981 (In Thousands)

	1979	1980	1981	% Change Between 1979-1981
Total Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary	1767.0	1770.2	1762.6	-.3
Total Manufacturing	383.5	363.2	353.4	-7.9
Total Durable Goods	234.0	225.6	218.5	-6.6
Electrical Machinery	28.1	26.9	26.7	-5.0
Fabricated Metals	39.0	37.6	34.8	-10.8
Lumber & Furniture	16.9	14.7	14.7	-13.0
Non-Electrical Machinery	87.1	87.6	86.4	-.8
Primary Metals	7.6	6.8	6.3	-17.1
Scientific Instruments & Misc.	34.3	34.9	34.6	.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.0	9.2	8.7	-13.0
Transportation Equipment	11.0	7.9	6.3	-42.7
Total Non-Durables Goods	147.6	145.3	143.8	-2.6
Chemicals & Petroleum	8.8	9.1	9.4	6.8
Food & Kindred	49.4	48.8	47.7	-3.4
Paper & Allied Products	33.4	32.7	32.1	-3.9
Printing & Publishing	33.1	33.4	34.3	3.6
Rubber Misc. Plastics & Leather	13.9	13.0	12.7	-8.6
Textiles & Apparel	9.0	8.3	7.6	-15.6
Total Non-Manufacturing	1385.4	1399.4	1400.3	1.1
Construction	83.2	76.4	67.9	-18.4
Mining & Quarrying	17.3	15.6	15.7	-9.3
Total Transportaion	66.3	65.3	64.0	-3.5
Railroads	15.9	15.9	15.6	-1.9
Trucking & Warehousing	26.6	24.7	24.0	-9.8
Communications & Public Utilities	34.1	34.4	34.5	1.2
Total Trade	443.1	442.8	440.1	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	118.6	116.8	116.8	-1.5
Retail Trade	324.5	326.0	323.3	-.4
Automotive Stores	39.8	36.5	34.7	-12.8
Eating & Drinking Places	103.7	106.2	106.8	3.0

Table 15 (continued)

	1979	1980	1981	% Change Between 1979-1981
Food Stores	43.7	45.9	46.1	5.5
General Merchandise Stores	48.0	48.4	46.8	-2.5
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	40.3	41.5	42.8	6.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	91.5	94.6	97.5	6.6
Total Services	354.4	370.0	381.8	7.7
Business Services	52.1	55.7	56.6	8.6
Health Services	117.6	124.8	130.0	1.1
Total Government	295.6	300.1	298.9	1.1
Federal	31.3	32.6	31.3	0
State	69.9	71.6	71.6	2.4
Local	194.4	195.9	196.0	.8
All Other Nonag.	176.7	177.0	176.3	.2

Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

TABLE 16

Unofficial 70 Step Labor Force
Annual Average Estimates For Minnesota
From 1979 through 1981
(In Thousands)

	1979	1980	1981	Percent Change Between 1979 & 1981
Labor Force	2063.7	2089.4	2076.2	1.0
Employment	1985.4	1988.0	1978.0	- .4
Unemployment	78.3	101.4	98.2	25.4
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.9	4.7	23.7

As shown in the above table, the number of workers has increased slightly between 1979 and 1980, but the number of unemployed workers has jumped significantly.

Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

Insured Unemployment

Since nearly all wage and salary workers are eligible for U.I. benefits, this program offers an important source of information regarding unemployment. Tables 17 and 18 show the distribution of unemployment insurance claimants by industry and occupation. Table 19 looks at unemployment by age and gender.

TABLE 17

Distribution of Insured Unemployment By Industry
1981 Annual Average for Minnesota

	Number of Workers	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	878	1.8
Mining	1,085	2.2
Construction	12,600	26.1
Manufacturing	13,937	28.9
Transportation & Utilities	2,193	4.5
Wholesale Trade	2,963	6.1
Retail Trade	5,162	10.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	928	1.9
Services	7,053	14.6
Public Administration	1,113	2.3
INA	393	.8
TOTAL	48,305	100.0

Source: Characteristics of Unemployment Insurance Claimants. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Economic Security, 1981.

TABLE 18

Distribution of Insured Unemployment By Occupation
1981 Annual Average for Minnesota

	Number of Workers	Percent
Professional, Technical & Managerial	4,957	10.3
Clerical and Sales	6,010	12.4
Services	3,141	6.5
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	779	1.6
Processing	2,112	4.4
Machine Trades	3,203	6.6
Benchwork	4,763	9.9
Structural Work	14,961	31.0
Miscellaneous	8,178	16.9
INA	201	.4
TOTAL	48,305	100.00

Source: Characteristics of Unemployment Insurance Claimants. St.Paul: Minnesota Department of Economic Security, 1981.

TABLE 19

Distribution of Insured Unemployment By Age & Gender
1981 Annual Average for Minnesota

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
Under 19	600	238
19-20	2,606	875
21-22	3,348	1,061
23-24	3,407	1,089
25-34	12,242	4,193
35-44	5,634	2,644
45-54	3,785	2,028
55-64	2,823	1,309
Over 64	200	131
INA	68	24
TOTAL	34,713	13,592
MEDIAN	31.04	33.43

Source: Characteristics of Unemployment Insurance Claimants. St.Paul: Minnesota Department of Economic Security, 1981.

Job Openings at the Job Service and Placements Made by the Job Service

Job Openings placed by employers with the Job Service tend toward such jobs as service, machine tenders and benchwork. These employers are usually large, well-structured companies. The Job Service receives fewer job openings representing professional, technical, managerial, clerical and sales jobs. Small firms tend not to use the Job Service. See Table 20 The Job Services's performance in placeing applicants in job openings is shown in Table 21.

TABLE 20
Comparison of Job Openings Received by the Job Service in 1980 and 1981

	1980	1981	Percent Change Between 1980-1981
TOTAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	175,600	150,406	-14.3
Professional,Technical & Managerial	9,229	7,669	-16.9
Clerical	30,766	22,062	-28.3
Sales	5,982	5,832	-2.5
Domestic	5,960	6,922	16.1
Other Services	22,660	18,558	-18.1
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	36,850	36,260	1.6
Processing	6,619	4,379	-33.8
Machine Trades	6,064	4,434	-26.9
Benchwork	7,585	4,800	-36.7
Structural Work	10,911	8,111	-25.7
Motor Freight, Transportation	4,989	3,443	-31.0
Packaging & Material Handling	26,808	27,197	1.5
Other	1,177	739	-37.2

Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

TABLE 21
Comparison of Job Openings Filled by the Job Service in 1980 and 1981

	1980	1981	Percent Change Between 1980-1981
TOTAL OPENINGS FILLED	127,315	112,927	-11.3
Professional,Technical & Managerial	3,187	2,708	-15.0
Clerical	16,974	12,858	-24.2
Sales	3,055	2,931	-4.1
Domestic	5,320	6,324	18.9
Other Services	14,359	13,219	-7.9
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	32,793	32,728	-0.2
Processing	4,369	3,252	-25.6
Machine Trades	4,304	2,647	-38.5
Benchwork	5,648	3,507	-37.9
Structural Work	8,687	6,501	-25.2
Motor Freight, Transportation	3,424	2,534	-26.0
Packaging & Material Handling	24,300	23,232	-4.4
Other	895	486	-45.7

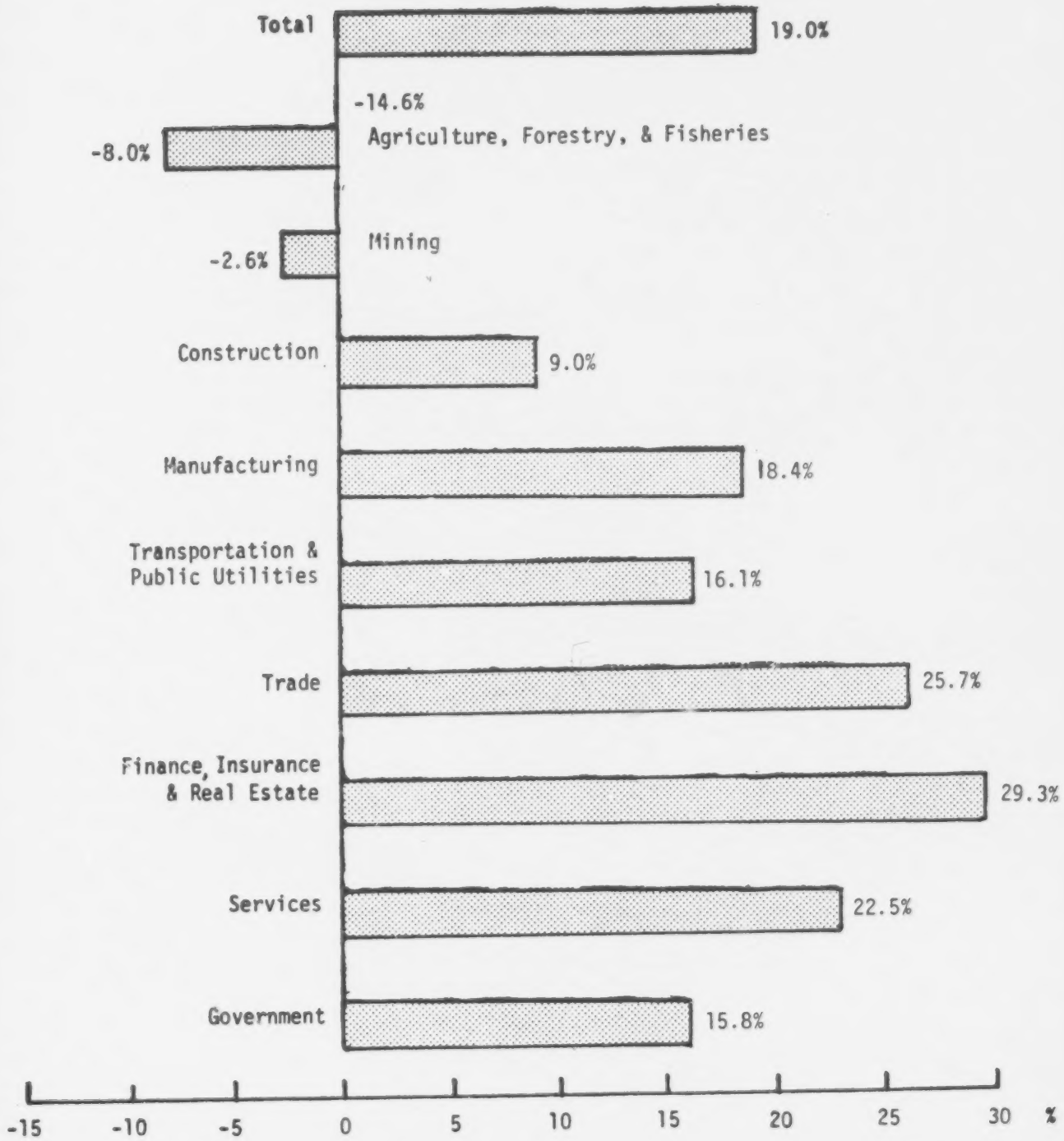
Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

Employment Outlook

Employment in agriculture and mining is expected to continue to decline from now through 1985. Projected changes in employment indicate that trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services will increase the most. See Charts 5 and 6.

CHART 5

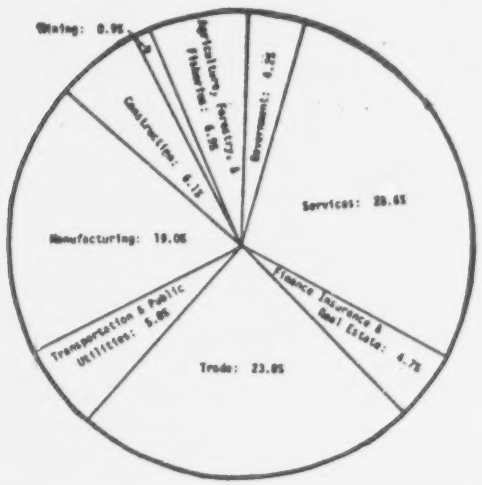
PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED FOR MINNESOTA
BETWEEN 1978 - 1985



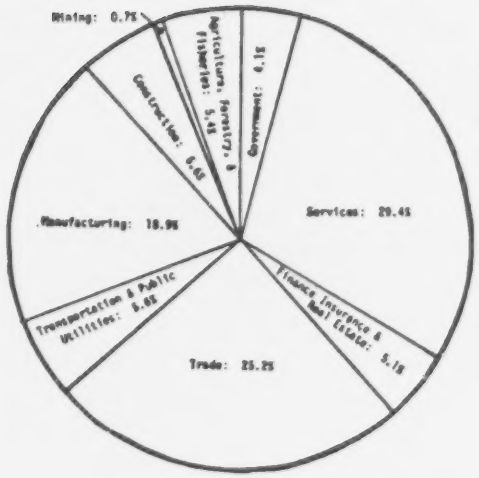
Source: Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA Employment Outlook to 1985. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Economic Security, March 1982.

CHART 6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED FOR MINNESOTA
BETWEEN 1978 and 1985



Minnesota
1978



Minnesota
1985

Source: Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA Employment Outlook to 1985
St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Economic Security, March 1982

III. SELECTED GROUPS WHO FACE DIFFICULT LABOR MARKET PROBLEMS

Economically Disadvantaged

People who face serious problems in obtaining permanent employment are often among those persons or families who fall below the Federally established income guidelines, and are defined as economically disadvantaged. As of April 19 1982, the poverty income guidelines are shown in the Table 22 below.

TABLE 22

1982 Poverty Income Guidelines
For All States except Alaska and Hawaii

Size of Family	Annual Non-Farm Family Income	Annual Farm Family Income
1	$4,680	$4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510
7 or more	add $1,540 for each member	add $1,300 for each member

Source: Employment and Training Administration U.S. Department of Labor, Memo 75-82, April 19, 1982.

Minorities

The prospect of joblessness and poverty is much more likely to strike members of specific groups such as blacks, Asians, and people of Spanish origin. The following table shows levels of income by race and ethnicity for 1979:

TABLE 23

Comparison of Minnesota Family Income By Race and Ethnicity for 1979

INCOME	WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN, etc.	SPANISH ORIGIN
Median	$ 21,347	$ 13,802	$ 17,633	$ 17,994
Mean	24,276	16,397	21,015	18,602

Source: 1980 Census, Provisional Estimates.

Furthermore, minority and ethnic groups run a greater risk of falling below the poverty level than whites. For example, blacks experience more than twice the rate of poverty than whites experience.

TABLE 24

Minnesotans in Poverty in 1979 By Race and Ethnicity

NUMBER	WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN, etc.	SPANISH ORIGIN
Persons for which income status was determined	3,833,566	49,587	29,524	30,235
Persons in poverty	335,443	12,972	6,303	5,585
Percent of persons in poverty	8.8%	26.16%	21.35%	18.47%

Source: 1980 Census, Provisional Estimates.

Shown below is a list of some major groups who face special labor market problems in Minnesota.

TABLE 25

Some Major Groups Who Face Difficult
Labor Market Problems in Minnesota

Group	Number of Persons in each Group, 1980
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	35,026
Asian & Pacific Islander	26,533
Blacks	53,342
Spanish Orgin	32,124
Other Minority Groups	25,299
Chemically Dependent	337,048
Economically disadvantaged	354,718
High School Dropouts (1975-1981)	88,388
Veterans	523,563
Women (separated, divorced and widowed)	293,494
TOTAL	1,769,535 (8)

Sources: 1980 Census, Provisional Estimates and Minnesota Departments of Economic Security, Education and Public Welfare.

(8) Of course, there is some double counting; for example, a person could be a chemically dependent minority High School Dropout.

Women

The number of women who have entered the labor force in recent years has exceeded most projections. According to the 1980 Census, half of the nation's female population 16 years and over was in the labor force. In Minnesota, it rose to 54.7 percent. This trend is expected to continue, as about one million women enter the American labor force each year over the next decade. (9) Two major factors have been offered as an explanation of the change in labor force participation rate of women in recent years.

First, there was a decline in the proportion of married women or those living with their husbands. Second, the proportion of women with young children has fallen. These factors, however, are not expected to be as an important source of change in the next decade. It appears that the biggest changes in participation rate will come from women in intact marriages. For women under 55 years of age, it is estimatd that 10 million additional married women will enter the labor force between 1977 and 1990.(10) Eighty percent of them will have children under 18 years of age.

(9) Ralph E. Smith, Women in the Labor Force in 1990. Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute, March 1979.

(10) Ibid. p. 33

In 1979, there were 996,015 women 16 years old and over in Minnesota's labor force. The number of weeks women worked as compared to men is shown below.

TABLE 26

Number of Women and Men
In Minnesota Labor Force in 1979

	WOMEN	MEN
Labor Force	996,015	1,242,429
Worked in 1979	986,098	1,233,020
50 to 52 Weeks	506,962	828,696
30 to 49 Weeks	129,316	145,531
1 to 40 Weeks	349,820	258,793
With Unemployment in 1979	149,744	198,885
Mean weeks of unemployment	11.3	12.9

Source: 1980 Census, Provisional Estimates.

During 1979, 15.0 percent of the women experienced unemployment for an average of 11.3 weeks. Men experienced slightly higher rates, 16.0 percent were unemployed sometime during 1979 and their average length of time unemployedwas 12.9 weeks. These different rates are attributed to the fact that women are largely employed in areas such as clerical and service occupations which are usually less affected by economic downturns.

Displaced Homemakers

Changes in marital status are a key factor behind the recent rapid increase in the proportion of women joining the labor force. As the number of separated, divorced, and widowed women has increased, the proportion of women seeking work outside the home has increased. According to the 1980 Census, 18.1 percent of Minnesota's population 15 years and older is either separated, divorced or widowed. The following table shows the increase in women separated, divorced or widowed over the decade between 1970 and 1980.

TABLE 27

Comparison of the Number of Women
Separated, Divorced and Widowed In Minnesota
Between 1970 and 1980

MARITAL STATUS	1970	1980	Percent Change Between 1970 & 1980
Separated	11,030	17,385	57.62
Divorced	39,487	90,475	129.13
Widowed	164,198	185,634	13.05
TOTAL	214,715	293,494	36.69

Source: 1970 Census and 1980 Census, Provisional Estimates.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

Between July 1980 and June 1981, 6,696 new cases were approved for AFDC payments, an 18.8% increase over the previous twelve months. By June 1981, the total number of cases was 42,339 involving 83,927 children. Economic factors account for 87.4 percent of these cases. The two most important economic factors were: (1) The continued absence of a responsible supporting family member from the home (57.5%); and (2) the loss of a job by layoff, discharge or quit (15.9%). The following table shows the status of the absent parent by rank order for children of approved cases:

TABLE 28

Status of Absent Parent in Minnesota
Ranked by Number of Children Involved

Status of Absent Parent	Number of Children	Percent of Total
Divorced or legally separated	19,240	22.9%
Not married to mother	16,709	19.9%
Separated without court decree	16,644	19.8%
Unemployed father	13,418	16.0%
Unknown	5,478	6.5%
In home, not incapacitated	3,386	4.0%
Incapacitated (physically or mentally)	3,179	3.8%
Absent for reason not mentioned	1,847	2.2%
Child deprived of mother's care not father's	1,539	1.8%
Death	1,492	1.8%
Imprisoned	463	0.6%
Desertion	413	0.5%
In military service	119	0.1%
TOTAL	83,927	100.0%

Source: Summary of Minnesota Public Assistance Trends. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Public Welfare, June 1981.

AFDC Unemployed Parents: The Fastest Growing Segment of the Program

Due to the economic downturn and the resulting layoffs the AFDC unemployed parent category increased significantly in 1981, 114.6% from the previous year. Payments to recipients reached $19,375,081 in 1981, a 127.8% jump from the previous year. See Table 29.

TABLE 29

AFDC Unemployed Parents
Average Monthly Cases, Recipients and Total Payments
From July 1975 to June 1981

Fiscal Year	Cases	Recipients	Payments
1975	927	4,257	$ 3,676,287
1976	1,331	5,916	5,622,664
1977	1,627	7,129	6,933,074
1978	1,540	6,663	6,905,607
1979	1,299	5,597	6,136,722
1980	1,711	7,336	8,503,878
1981	3,671	15,381	19,375,081

Source: Summary of Minnesota Public Assistance Trends. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Public Welfare, June 1981.

The number of cases of AFDC unemployed parents is found widely dispersed throughout the state. In fact, suburban and rural counties are showing a higher rate of growth than urban areas. See Table 30.

TABLE 30

Change in Number of AFDC Cases By
Urban, Suburban and Rural Areas
From July 1980 to June 1981

Type of County	July to December 1980	January to June 1981	Change Number	Change Percent
Urban	1,339	1,709	370	27.6%
Suburban	682	912	230	33.7%
Rural	1,082	1,619	537	49.6%
TOTAL	3,103	4,240	1,137	36.6%

Source: Summary of Minnesota Public Assistance Trends. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. June 1981.

General Assistance (GA)

Beginning July 1981, new eligibility criteria for General Assistance went into effect. The two most often cited reasons for case closings are: (1) refused to cooperate with Work Relief Program requirements; (2) refused or failure to furnish current information relating to eligibility. The results of more stringent eligibility requirements are shown in the following table.

TABLE 31
General Assistance (GA) Trends for Minnesota
January 1981 through August 1981

Month in 1981	Number of Recipients
January	18,209
February	18,694
March	19,444
April	19,003
May	17,783
June	17,675
July	11,934
August	10,922

Source: Summary of Minnesota Public Assistance Trends. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Public Welfare June 1981.

School Dropouts

The number of school dropouts from Minnesota public schools increased between 1975 and 1980, but as Table 32 indicates, this trend is changing.

TABLE 32
Minnesota Public School Dropouts
From 1975 to 1981

Grades 7-12	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980	1980 to 1981
(Membership July 1)	444,866	443,566	430,355	413,204	393,979	381,726
Total Dropouts	12,848	13,902	14,771	16,245	17,002	13,620
Dropouts as a percentage of total membership, grades 7-12	2.89	3.13	3.43	3.93	4.32	3.57

Source: Education Statistics Section Information on Minnesota School Dropouts. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Education, April 1981,p.2.

The percentage of Minnesota youth graduating from high school also appears to be improving after five years of steady decline. Through the 1970's the retention rate fell more than four percent. The retention rate is computed by comparing the number of graduates during a specific school year to the fifth grade enrollment of seven years previously. Both public and private schools are included. See Table 33.

TABLE 33

Retention Rates for all Minnesota Schools
From 1974 to 1981

Year of Graduation	Percent Graduating
1967	89.6%
1968	89.5%
1969	89.3%
1970	89.3%
1971	89.1%
1972	89.3%
1973	88.2%
1974	87.1%
1975	87.4%
1976	87.0%
1977	86.5%
1978	86.7%
1979	85.6%
1980	85.2%
1981	86.0%

Source: Information On Minnesota School Dropouts. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Education, April 1981.

Alternative Programs to Serve School Dropouts

In 1981, 7,605 Minnesotans earned a secondary school equivalency certificate through the General Educational Development (G.E.D.) Testing Service. This is a nationwide program open to all persons 17 and older who have dropped out of school. G.E.D. certificate is generally considered equivalent to a high school diploma. Table 34 shows that the number of persons receiving a G.E.D. certificate increased 80 percent between 1974 and 1981, from 4,228 in 1974 to 7,605 in 1981.

TABLE 34

Secondary School Equivalency Certificates
(GED) Issued in Minnesota from 1974 to 1981

Year	Number of Certificates
1974	4,228
1975	4,402
1976	5,575
1977	5,306
1978	5,678
1979	6,435
1980	7,763
1981	7,605

Source: Information on Minnesota School Dropouts. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Education, April 1981.

CETA TITLE IV

Intended to serve economically disadvantaged youth who are seeking training and employment, CETA Title IV served a total of 16,837 persons, including 2,516 school dropouts, between October 1, 1978 and September 30, 1979. (11)

Area Vocational - Technical Institutes

Although most students in Area Vocational Technical Institutes (AVTI's) are high school graduates, 10,905 persons who did not have a high school diploma or GED certificate enrolled in an AVTI between 1974 and 1981.

TABLE 35

Number of School Dropouts
Enrolled in Minnesota's AVTI's

YEAR	Number of High School Dropouts	Percent of Total New Students
1974	1,165	5.77%
1975	1,398	6.54%
1976	1,755	7.01%
1977	2,212	7.80%
1978	2,113	7.93%
1979	2,092	8.11%
1980	2,092	7.77%
1981	2,396	8.23%

Source: Information on Minnesota School Dropouts. St. Paul: Minnesota. Department of Education, April 1981.

Over eight percent of the total new AVTI students are high school dropouts.

(11) Information on Minnesota School Dropouts. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Education, April 1981, p.8.

Chemically Dependent

It has been estimated that the number of problem drinkers in Minnesota in 1980 was 280,873 persons. (12)

For obvious reasons the use of controlled substances is usually more difficult to measure. "Assuming that proportions in treatment reflect proportions of abusers in the population, the estimates of problem drinkers can be augmented by 20%, which yields a very rough estimate of problem chemical users". (13)

The number of problem drinkers is distributed by age and gender as follows: See Table 36.

TABLE 36

Estimate of Problem Drinkers By Age and Gender
in Minnesota, 1980

AGE	FEMALE	MALE
20-29	7,834	95,215
30-39	22,426	46,191
40-49	13,409	33,820
50-59	3,685	23,605
60-69	2,075	17,240
70+	737	4,248

Source Minnesota's Response to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Public Welfare, July 1981.

(12) Minnesota's Response to Alcohol and Other Drug Problems. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Public Welfare, July 1981, p.34.

(13) Ibid. pp.31-32.

APPENDIX

TABLE 44

MINNESOTA JOB SERVICE

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS (TOTAL) FISCAL YEAR 1981

BY AGE AND EDUCATION

MINNESOTA STATE TOTAL

AGE AND EDUCATION	TOTAL	HANDI-CAPPED	RACE/ETHNIC										WELFARE RECEIP.	FOOD STAMP APPL.
			WHITE		BLACK		HISP.		AM. IND.		ASIAN			
			TOTAL	ECON DISADV	TOTAL	ECON DISADV	TOTAL	ECON DISADV	TOTAL	ECON DISADV	TOTAL	ECON DISADV		
TOTAL	296,355	15,655	267,286	48,314	11,302	6,779	5,213	2,597	5,183	3,468	4,936	3,298	4,006	52,108
EDUCATION BY AGE														
<20 YRS AGE														
<12 YRS EDUC	55,255	1,029	49,241	7,750	2,170	1,733	1,088	565	966	766	961	751	1,166	14,922
12 YRS EDUC	28,433	506	26,940	3,061	742	424	270	105	236	148	120	67	403	5,299
>12 YRS EDUC	9,733	96	9,322	836	207	115	56	16	43	26	63	36	179	2,085
20 - 21 YRS AGE														
<12 YRS EDUC	5,833	266	4,868	1,569	236	171	225	142	217	171	253	206	75	996
12 YRS EDUC	16,851	633	15,737	2,539	564	324	187	71	162	104	117	64	199	2,836
>12 YRS EDUC	11,786	187	11,244	979	286	122	79	31	54	21	71	34	168	2,167
22 - 44 YRS AGE														
<12 YRS EDUC	21,853	1,857	16,321	6,967	1,469	1,032	1,378	843	1,159	839	1,323	1,009	197	2,776
12 YRS EDUC	67,212	4,719	61,486	14,455	2,767	1,590	795	358	1,206	769	528	292	665	9,587
>12 YRS EDUC	52,218	2,930	47,856	5,813	2,129	887	500	172	601	296	754	289	586	8,031
45 - 54 YRS AGE														
<12 YRS EDUC	5,247	776	4,206	1,307	224	145	271	142	229	155	235	191	56	532
12 YRS EDUC	6,997	748	6,601	1,121	157	91	42	21	105	62	42	18	69	888
>12 YRS EDUC	3,608	419	3,346	416	89	29	33	17	59	26	53	25	39	548
55 + YRS AGE														
<12 YRS EDUC	3,963	625	3,471	743	107	49	120	67	82	46	139	108	65	396
12 YRS EDUC	4,098	527	3,918	456	80	33	20	9	33	17	15	6	68	564
>12 YRS EDUC	2,091	295	1,982	192	46	13	12	4	16	8	20	9	56	311
VETERANS														
TOTAL	34,863	4,807	32,233	7,125	1,279	603	345	140	795	466	35	19	397	5,892
DISABLED	1,459	1,458	1,356	284	46	17	12	7	32	13	5	4	11	251
SPECIAL DISABLED	520	520	485	116	13	7	3	1	11	5	1	-	5	99
VIETNAM ERA	9,125	1,174	8,445	1,933	344	152	86	34	198	119	11	5	95	1,626

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TABLE 45

MINNESOTA JOB SERVICE

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS (TOTAL) FISCAL YEAR 1981

OCCUPATION CATEGORY BY EXPERIENCE

MINNESOTA STATE TOTAL

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL	AGE					ECON DISADV	HANDI-CAPPED	VETERAN		RACE/ETHNIC				
		<20	20-21	22-44	45-54	55+			TOTAL	VIET	WHITE	BLACK	HISP.	AM. IND.	ASIAN
TOTAL															
PROF., TECH., MGR'L	30,288	1,342	2,277	23,272	2,232	1,095	3,762	1,761	5,132	1,407	28,170	1,046	221	384	288
CLERICAL	46,323	11,095	6,198	24,138	3,041	1,761	8,487	2,164	2,068	514	43,040	1,896	383	554	252
SALES	13,783	3,326	1,779	7,045	890	703	2,000	762	1,729	381	13,286	290	66	45	39
DOMESTIC SERVICE	5,299	2,952	288	1,264	383	392	1,523	343	62	13	4,682	120	47	249	106
OTHER SERVICE	38,766	12,737	4,896	16,639	2,564	1,840	13,478	2,871	3,055	624	33,321	2,063	611	939	1,532
FARM, FISH, FOREST.	22,510	18,186	1,077	2,592	315	261	2,852	403	668	154	21,355	105	390	312	177
PROCESSING	5,213	1,010	648	2,811	417	314	1,054	303	655	145	4,653	199	181	59	62
MACHINE TRADES	14,773	1,851	2,165	9,445	810	476	3,194	1,046	3,908	1,100	13,545	437	152	227	317
BENCH WORK	19,033	4,524	2,349	10,173	1,205	667	4,323	1,009	1,461	403	16,855	739	233	277	812
STRUCTURAL WORK	31,408	4,784	4,652	19,386	1,547	978	7,095	1,668	7,505	2,088	29,238	658	397	734	190
TRANSPORTATION	10,587	1,413	1,158	6,859	745	389	2,417	857	3,047	791	9,938	300	125	133	18
PKG. & MAT'L HAND.	33,785	13,611	4,988	13,161	1,207	752	10,674	1,837	4,524	1,246	27,738	3,087	674	1,143	878
MISCELLANEOUS	4,289	1,052	560	2,253	252	164	993	214	780	195	3,981	106	34	68	78
NOT REPORTED	20,308	15,567	1,464	2,465	347	406	3,305	337	269	64	17,484	256	1,699	59	187
EXPERIENCED															
PROF., TECH., MGR'L	27,643	1,022	1,813	21,494	2,174	1,076	3,324	1,608	4,953	1,347	25,738	932	204	353	253
CLERICAL	42,883	9,393	5,741	23,058	2,915	1,699	7,717	1,919	1,975	497	39,930	1,708	340	498	230
SALES	12,658	2,815	1,651	6,615	867	673	1,060	691	1,671	364	12,212	266	57	36	34
DOMESTIC SERVICE	5,034	2,6[illegible]	277	1,194	355	376	1,402	319	61	13	4,482	109	36	239	78
OTHER SERVICE	35,738	10,955	4,561	15,938	2,456	1,744	12,176	2,645	2,957	603	30,903	1,909	535	736	1,413
FARM, FISH, FOREST.	21,065	16,910	1,022	2,491	312	255	2,316	350	651	146	20,089	83	376	203	157
PROCESSING	5,103	981	627	2,757	413	312	1,022	298	641	142	4,565	195	177	50	56
MACHINE TRADES	13,963	1,546	1,962	9,151	804	476	3,026	1,001	3,799	1,069	12,809	416	146	204	299
BENCH WORK	17,293	4,079	2,059	9,359	1,133	620	3,800	894	1,352	374	15,362	656	182	247	745
STRUCTURAL WORK	30,146	4,289	4,397	18,924	1,523	955	6,791	1,624	7,322	2,024	28,124	614	375	686	169
TRANSPORTATION	10,240	1,289	1,104	6,706	733	385	2,348	818	2,991	779	9,617	288	119	126	18
PKG. & MAT'L HAND.	31,566	12,338	4,665	12,644	1,155	703	10,025	1,749	4,399	1,213	25,850	2,951	619	1,088	821
MISCELLANEOUS	4,176	1,021	536	2,196	251	164	970	202	766	194	3,874	104	34	65	77
NOT REPORTED	20,264	15,530	1,462	2,461	347	405	3,288	386	269	64	17,442	254	1,699	59	187
ENTRY LEVEL															
PROF., TECH., MGR'L	2,645	320	464	1,778	58	19	438	153	179	60	2,432	114	17	31	35
CLERICAL	3,440	1,712	457	1,080	126	62	770	245	93	17	3,110	188	43	56	22
SALES	1,125	510	128	430	23	30	140	71	58	17	1,074	24	9	9	5
DOMESTIC SERVICE	265	140	11	70	28	16	121	24	1	-	200	11	11	10	28
OTHER SERVICE	3,028	1,782	335	701	108	96	1,302	226	98	21	2,418	154	76	203	119
FARM, FISH, FOREST.	1,445	1,276	55	101	3	6	536	53	17	8	1,266	22	14	109	20
PROCESSING	110	29	21	54	4	2	32	5	14	3	88	3	4	9	6
MACHINE TRADES	810	305	203	294	6	-	168	45	109	31	736	21	6	23	18
BENCH WORK	1,730	505	290	814	72	47	443	115	109	29	1,493	83	51	30	67
STRUCTURAL WORK	1,262	495	255	462	24	23	304	74	183	64	1,114	44	22	48	21
TRANSPORTATION	347	124	54	153	12	4	69	39	56	12	321	12	6	7	-
PKG. & MAT'L HAND.	2,219	1,273	323	517	52	49	649	88	125	33	1,888	136	55	55	57
MISCELLANEOUS	113	31	24	57	1	-	23	12	14	1	107	2	-	3	1
NOT REPORTED	44	37	2	4	-	1	17	1	-	-	42	2	-	-	-

TABLE 46

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR US AND MINNESOTA
ALL ITEMS FROM JAN. 1980 TO APRIL 1982
1967 = 100

	UNITED STATES				Minneapolis-St. Paul			
DATE	Revised CPI-w[1]	% from year ago	New CPI-u[2]	% from year ago	Revised CPI-w	% from year ago	New CPI-u	% from year ago
1980								
Jan.	233.3	14.0	233.2	13.9				
Feb.	236.5	14.2	236.4	14.1	239.6	12.8	237.9	12.3
Mar.	239.9	14.6	239.8	14.7				
Apr.	242.6	14.5	242.5	14.7	245.7	13.8	244.3	13.2
May	245.1	14.4	244.9	14.4				
June	247.8	14.3	247.6	14.3	249.4	11.2	246.4	10.8
July	248.0	13.0	247.8	13.2				
Aug.	249.6	12.7	249.4	12.8	250.6	9.7	250.1	10.2
Sept.	251.9	12.6	251.7	12.7				
Oct.	254.1	12.6	253.9	12.6	256.6	10.1	255.5	10.5
Nov.	256.4	12.7	256.2	12.6				
Dec.	258.7	12.5	258.4	12.4	260.6	11.0	259.0	10.7
Annual Average	247.0	13.5	246.8	13.5	249.2	11.4	247.8	11.3
1981								
Jan.	260.7	11.7	260.5	11.7				
Feb.	263.5	11.4	263.2	11.3	262.4	9.5	260.6	9.5
Mar.	265.2	10.5	265.1	10.6				
April	266.8	10.0	266.8	10.0	267.3	8.8	266.5	9.1
May	269.1	9.8	269.0	9.8				
June	271.4	9.5	271.3	9.6	276.6	11.4	276.1	12.1
July	274.4	10.7	274.6	10.7				
Aug.	276.5	10.8	276.5	10.9	287.0	14.5	286.6	14.6
Sept.	279.1	10.8	279.3	11.0				
Oct.	279.7	10.1	279.9	10.2	291.6	13.6	291.6	14.1
Nov.	280.4	9.4	280.7	9.6				
Dec.	281.1	8.7	281.5	8.9	298.3	14.5	298.7	15.3
Annual Average	272.3	10.2	272.4	10.4	278.9	11.9	278.3	12.3
1982								
Jan.	282.1	8.2	282.5	8.4				
Feb.	282.9	7.4	283.4	7.7	305.3	16.3	306.0	17.4
Mar.	282.5	6.5	283.1	6.8				
Apr.	283.7	6.3	284.3	6.6	301.2	12.7	301.7	13.2
May								
June								
July								
Aug.								
Sept.								
Oct.								
Nov.								
Dec.								
Annual Average								

1 W includes urban wage earners and clerical workers.
2 U includes all urban households.

TABLE 47

AFDC Unemployed Parents
Change in the Number of Case Months of Assistance in Minnesota
Between Fiscal Year 1980 and 1981

County	Fiscal Year 1981	Fiscal Year 1980	Change #	Change %	Change Per Month
Total State	44,054	20,531	23,523	114.6	1,960
Total SMSA Counties	27,851	14,720	13,131	89.2	1,094
Total Urban Counties	18,287	10,399	7,888	75.9	657
Hennepin	5,127	3,206	1,921	59.9	160
Ramsey	7,017	4,393	2,624	59.7	219
St. Louis	6,143	2,800	3,343	119.4	279
Total Suburban Counties	9,564	4,321	5,243	121.3	437
Anoka	2,469	1,341	1,128	84.1	94
Benton	352	91	261	286.8	22
Carver	121	71	50	70.4	4
Chisago	464	122	342	280.3	28
Clay	470	80	390	487.5	32
Dakota	904	488	506	103.7	42
Olmsted	517	203	314	154.7	26
Polk	403	169	234	138.5	19
Scott	54	63	-9	-14.3	-1
Sherburne	709	371	338	91.1	28
Stearns	1,032	495	537	108.5	45
Washington	938	430	508	118.1	42
Wright	1,041	397	644	162.2	54
Total Not SMSA	16,203	5,811	10,392	178.9	866
Aitkin	390	51	339	664.7	28
Becker	364	114	250	219.3	21
Beltrami	839	495	344	69.5	29
Big Stone	--	6	-6		-1
Blue Earth	528	210	318	151.4	26
Brown	129	41	88	214.6	7
Carlton	1,630	532	498	93.6	41
Cass	788	303	485	160.1	40
Chippewa	24	4	20	500.0	2
Clearwater	231	76	155	203.9	13
Cook	93	15	78	520.0	6
Cottonwood	56	9	47	522.2	4
Cross Wing	1,438	484	954	197.1	79
Dodge	30	7	23	328.6	2
Douglas	309	169	140	82.8	12
Fillmore	2	21	-19	-90.5	-2
Freeborn	158	7	151	2,157.1	13
Goodhue	235	60	175	291.7	15
Grant	21	4	17	425.0	1
Houston	32	2	30	1,500.0	2
Hubbard	522	234	288	123.1	24
Isanti	496	170	326	191.8	27
Itasca	1,063	365	698	191.2	58
Jackson	11	1	10	1,000.0	1
Kanabec	169	13	156	1,200.0	13

TABLE 47 (cont)

AFDC Unemployed Parents
Change in the Number of Case Months of Assistance in Minnesota
Between Fiscal Year 1980 and 1981

County	Fiscal Year 1981	Fiscal Year 1980	Change #	Change %	Change Per Month
Kandiyohi	375	161	214	132.9	18
Kittson	7	0	7		1
Koochiching	446	196	250	127.6	21
Lac Qui Parle	10	2	8	400.0	1
Lake	188	44	144	327.3	12
Lake of the Woods	69	42	27	64.3	2
LeSueur	161	56	105	187.5	9
Region VIII North [1]	296	29	267	920.7	22
McLeod	102	38	64	168.4	5
Mahnomen	1	0	1		*
Marshall	78	16	62	387.5	5
Martin [2]	0	0	0	0.0	0
Meeker	113	47	66	140.4	5
Mille Lacs	426	253	173	68.4	14
Morrison	486	285	201	70.5	17
Mower	506	50	456	912.00	38
Nicollet	88	0	88		7
Nobles	237	63	174	276.2	14
Norman	7	1	6	600.0	0
Otter Tail	214	28	186	664.3	15
Pennington	20	5	15	300.0	1
Pine	959	343	616	179.6	51
Pipestone	9	26	-17	65.4	1
Pope	156	61	95	155.7	8
Red Lake	5	0	5		*
Redwood	113	34	79	232.4	7
Renville	37	22	15	68.2	1
Rice	135	18	117	650.0	10
Rock	95	17	78	458.8	7
Roseau	0	3	-3	-100.0	*
Sibley	52	22	30	136.4	3
Steele	58	24	34	141.7	3
Stevens	59	24	35	145.8	3
Swift	96	12	84	700.0	7
Todd	445	120	325	270.8	27
Traverse	0	3	-3	-100.0	*
Wabasha	192	35	157	448.6	13
Wadena	383	80	303	378.8	25
Waseca	183	46	137	297.8	11
Wilkin	69	21	48	228.6	4
Winona	351	182	169	92.9	14
Yellow Medicine	18	9	9	100.0	1

[1] Includes Lincoln, Lyon and Murray Counties.
[2] Includes Faribault, Martin and Watonwan Counties.
*Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 39

General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics

For U.S. and Minnesota

1980

	UNITED STATES	MINNESOTA
URBAN AND RURAL		
TOTAL PERSONS	226 545 805	4 075 970
URBAN	167 55x 594	2 744 583
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	138 374 966	2 066 179
OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	28 179 628	678 404
RURAL	58 991 211	1 331 387
FARM	5 943 070	334 880
AGE		
TOTAL PERSONS	249 545 805	4 075 970
UNDER 5 YEARS	16 301 052	307 972
5 TO 9 YEARS	16 585 965	293 228
10 TO 14 YEARS	18 365 171	335 892
15 TO 19 YEARS	21 176 175	309 313
20 TO 24 YEARS	21 301 790	304 132
25 TO 29 YEARS	19 440 507	275 186
30 TO 34 YEARS	17 461 538	300 853
35 TO 44 YEARS	25 638 130	451 920
45 TO 54 YEARS	22 833 545	383 626
55 TO 59 YEARS	11 587 723	189 723
60 TO 64 YEARS	10 071 256	164 920
65 TO 74 YEARS	15 652 870	257 447
75 TO 84 YEARS	7 670 571	103 982
85 YEARS AND OVER	2 211 422	58 470
MEDIAN	30.0	29.1
FEMALE	116 484 802	2 077 002
UNDER 5 YEARS	7 987 858	149 764
5 TO 9 YEARS	8 087 [illegible]	140 687
10 TO 14 YEARS	8 995 [illegible]	160 659
15 TO 19 YEARS	10 413 567	157 075
20 TO 24 YEARS	10 648 657	158 223
25 TO 29 YEARS	9 793 926	147 980
30 TO 34 YEARS	8 922 [illegible]	148 768
35 TO 44 YEARS	13 064 790	227 087
45 TO 54 YEARS	11 858 540	195 411
55 TO 59 YEARS	6 026 239	96 [illegible]
60 TO 64 YEARS	5 383 337	85 705
65 TO 74 YEARS	8 858 182	142 142
75 TO 84 YEARS	4 [illegible] 919	103 358
85 YEARS AND OVER	1 557 762	37 260
MEDIAN	31.3	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
IN HOUSEHOLDS	220 830 674	3 957 883
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	58 975 810	1 036 082
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: MALE	9 135 235	159 233
FEMALE	12 322 704	236 766
SPOUSE	98 447 903	648 845
OTHER RELATIVES	85 582 345	1 492 790
NONRELATIVES	6 316 627	124 347
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	2.75	2.79
PERSONS PER FAMILY	3.27	3.31
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS		
HOUSEHOLDS	80 433 749	1 442 081
1 PERSON	18 222 236	334 897
2 PERSONS	25 151 422	449 679
3 PERSONS	13 462 220	232 217
4 PERSONS	12 398 290	228 372
5 PERSONS	6 227 469	119 013
6 OR MORE PERSONS	4 471 917	77 907
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
FAMILIES	58 975 810	1 036 082
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	30 292 826	560 471
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	46 642 379	897 543
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	24 5[illegible] 059	482 576
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	8 321 754	108 767
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 029 954	67 372
MARITAL STATUS		
MALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	83 839 270	1 518 898
SINGLE	25 [illegible] 755	483 556
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	50 518 622	919 787
SEPARATED	1 564 840	11 345
WIDOWED	2 125 443	38 068
DIVORCED	4 531 555	65 340
FEMALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	91 414 347	1 519 982
SINGLE	21 037 463	405 357
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	50 139 720	919 527
SEPARATED	2 [illegible] 936	16 687
WIDOWED	11 231 955	187 780
DIVORCED	6 601 233	90 631
FERTILITY		
WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS	52 840 508	959 133
CHILDREN EVER BORN	88 757 [illegible] 05	1 251 012
PER 1,000 WOMEN	1 [illegible] 93	1 284

TABLE 40

Nativity, Language, Commuting, Educational, Veteran Status, and Disability Characteristics for US and Minnesota 1980

	UNITED STATES	MINNESOTA
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
TOTAL PERSONS	226 545 805	4 075 970
NATIVE	212 789 728	3 966 672
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE	144 558 259	3 043 707
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE	55 825 932	908 370
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	2 205 527	14 787
FOREIGN BORN	13 956 077	109 098
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	47 491 230	885 319
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	42 942 138	842 213
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	4 549 092	43 106
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	2 447 351	6 190
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	2 478 619	5 307
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	472 432	883
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	1 582 067	16 916
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	1 400 917	14 440
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	181 150	2 476
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	160 553 917	2 902 079
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	144 319 225	2 718 120
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	16 444 712	183 953
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	8 130 555	19 833
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	5 819 701	18 078
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	2 291 254	1 755
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	10 273 757	164 920
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	8 922 069	150 830
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	1 351 688	14 090
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY		
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	98 526 946	1 848 772
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN	81 356 948	1 672 984
DRIVE ALONE	62 275 065	1 127 428
CARPOOL	19 075 829	345 534
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	6 089 147	99 112
WALKED ONLY	5 354 846	149 853
OTHER MEANS	1 564 332	22 481
WORKED AT HOME	2 167 927	104 357
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.15	1.15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	62 134 476	1 118 898
NURSERY SCHOOL	2 405 219	43 317
PUBLIC	861 106	16 013
PRIVATE	1 544 113	27 304
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	32 021 321	570 649
PUBLIC	28 103 589	494 188
PRIVATE	3 717 732	76 461
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	15 165 732	293 522
PUBLIC	13 839 735	269 441
PRIVATE	1 325 997	24 081
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED		
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	132 775 442	2 345 433
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	24 570 148	405 489
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	20 520 142	242 719
4 YEARS	45 691 481	897 317
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	20 800 462	408 970
4 OR MORE YEARS	21 593 443	390 943
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	66.3	72.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS		
PERSONS 16 TO 19 YEARS	17 105 415	301 759
ARMED FORCES	223 887	367
CIVILIAN	16 881 728	321 412
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	11 982 393	238 346
NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	4 849 335	83 026
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2 625 538	56 093
EMPLOYED	1 858 610	43 377
UNEMPLOYED	275 176	5 229
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	443 752	7 487
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2 223 801	26 933
EMPLOYED	924 135	12 468
UNEMPLOYED	344 511	4 829
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1 304 260	10 476
VETERAN STATUS		
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	160 [illegible] 247	3 058 899
VETERAN	[illegible]	523 263
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	16.8	17.1
MALE VETERAN	47 5[illegible] 197	510 107
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	34.1	34.5
WORK DISABILITY STATUS		
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	[illegible]	2 562 272
WITH A WORK DISABILITY	[illegible]	180 820
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	[illegible]	86 179
PREVENTED FROM WORKING	5 431 [illegible]	65 485
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS		
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	[illegible]	2 562 272
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	2 [illegible]	28 959
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	[illegible]	432 014
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	[illegible]	51 376

TABLE 41

Labor Force Characteristics For US and Minnesota 1980

	UNITED STATES	MINNESOTA
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	171 184 497	3 081 329
LABOR FORCE	106 965 847	2 008 002
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	62.0	65.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	104 531 047	2 009 377
EMPLOYED	97 631 061	1 893 152
UNEMPLOYED	6 899 986	110 925
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6.6	5.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	65 117 050	1 053 322
FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	89 435 850	1 582 239
LABOR FORCE	44 740 543	865 101
PERCENT OF FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	50.0	54.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	44 600 005	864 980
EMPLOYED	41 672 184	827 962
UNEMPLOYED	2 927 821	37 018
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6.6	4.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	44 695 307	717 054
FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	89 435 850	1 582 239
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	13 554 175	250 589
IN LABOR FORCE	8 211 979	127 862
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	16 980 095	306 821
IN LABOR FORCE	10 713 045	208 273
CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY		
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	97 631 061	1 893 152
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	73 781 491	1 407 985
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	3 784 035	45 853
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	4 552 762	79 836
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	8 309 001	157 936
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	6 617 700	183 037
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	506 072	20 509
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	97 631 061	1 893 152
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	22 320 685	433 846
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	10 196 035	207 323
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	12 124 650	226 525
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	29 484 636	580 297
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	3 013 725	67 794
SALES OCCUPATIONS	9 727 183	191 059
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL	16 723 748	321 484
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	12 680 131	242 807
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	563 646	6 610
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	1 673 088	17 243
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	10 643 399	238 954
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	3 358 089	111 950
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	12 515 360	202 199
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	17 892 160	308 943
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	8 [illegible] 396	149 283
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	4 [illegible] 444	76 268
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	4 412 320	78 892
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	97 631 [illegible]	1 893 152
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	[illegible]	133 349
CONSTRUCTION	[illegible]	99 131
MANUFACTURING	21 [illegible]	393 841
NONDURABLE GOODS	[illegible]	137 478
DURABLE GOODS	[illegible]	256 363
TRANSPORTATION	[illegible]	88 379
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	[illegible]	40 943
WHOLESALE TRADE	[illegible]	94 523
RETAIL TRADE	15 [illegible]	324 738
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	[illegible]	107 002
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	[illegible]	72 400
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	[illegible]	67 458
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	16 782 165	403 407
HEALTH SERVICES	[illegible]	166 073
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	[illegible]	157 836
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	[illegible]	79 588
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	[illegible]	69 891
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979		
MALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979	95 709 [illegible]	1 842 429
WORKED IN 1979	84 799 839	1 633 020
50 TO 52 WEEKS	[illegible]	828 698
40 TO 49 WEEKS	8 155 249	145 531
1 TO 39 WEEKS	[illegible]	258 793
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	56 [illegible]	1 046 048
50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 451 510	766 657
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	11 860 675	198 885
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	14.5	12.9
FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979	50 831 [illegible]	998 015
WORKED IN 1979	40 632 467	986 090
50 TO 52 WEEKS	[illegible]	508 962
40 TO 49 WEEKS	7 242 776	129 316
1 TO 39 WEEKS	[illegible]	348 830
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	[illegible]	600 609
50 TO 52 WEEKS	[illegible]	370 868
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	[illegible]	149 744
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	13.5	11.3
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	[illegible]	348 629
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	[illegible]	103 483
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979		
FAMILIES	[illegible]	1 036 082
NO WORKERS	[illegible]	102 802
1 WORKER	[illegible]	292 122
2 OR MORE WORKERS	[illegible]	641 158

TABLE 42

Income and Poverty Status For US and Minnesota 1980

	UNITED STATES	MINNESOTA
INCOME IN 1979		
HOUSEHOLDS	80 933 749	1 582 081
LESS THAN $5,000	15 602 695	172 304
$5,000 TO $7,499	8 947 956	110 052
$7,500 TO $9,999	8 141 051	106 934
$10,000 TO $12,499	12 152 784	212 865
$12,500 TO $14,999	11 378 190	203 925
$15,000 TO $17,499	9 972 254	191 238
$17,500 TO $19,999	12 712 171	255 981
$20,000 TO $24,999	8 908 699	123 101
$25,000 TO $34,999	5 688 944	66 183
$35,000 TO $49,999	1 816 810	17 776
$50,000 OR MORE	1 679 173	21 020
MEDIAN	DOL	DOL
MEAN	DOL	DOL
FAMILIES	59 975 810	1 036 082
LESS THAN $5,000	6 297 235	58 253
$5,000 TO $7,499	3 652 477	55 382
$7,500 TO $9,999	4 112 637	65 960
$10,000 TO $12,499	6 654 719	103 218
$12,500 TO $14,999	8 931 918	153 119
$15,000 TO $17,499	8 913 980	150 597
$17,500 TO $19,999	11 325 422	230 321
$20,000 TO $24,999	8 760 836	112 101
$25,000 TO $34,999	3 330 526	58 432
$35,000 TO $49,999	1 049 908	21 217
$50,000 OR MORE	1 206 173	24 109
MEDIAN	DOL	DOL
MEAN	DOL	DOL
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER	30 380 160	569 846
LESS THAN $2,000	4 302 209	66 805
$2,000 TO $2,999	2 572 178	48 769
$3,000 TO $4,999	5 229 252	99 746
$5,000 TO $7,499	5 089 988	93 171
$7,500 TO $9,999	2 605 308	54 119
$10,000 TO $12,499	4 836 299	101 172
$12,500 TO $14,999	4 207 549	85 329
$15,000 TO $17,499	1 284 547	18 440
$17,500 TO $19,999	232 842	4 490
$20,000 TO $24,999	DOL	7 435
$25,000 TO $34,999	DOL	9 579
$35,000 TO $49,999	DOL	
$50,000 OR MORE	DOL	
MEDIAN	DOL	
MEAN	DOL	
PER CAPITA INCOME	DOL	
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS	DOL	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979		
WITH EARNINGS	65 358 700	1 208 781
MEAN EARNINGS	DOL	
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	20 808 736	370 530
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	DOL	
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	6 527 299	83 312
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	DOL	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979		
NO WORKERS	DOL	
1 WORKER	DOL	
2 OR MORE WORKERS	DOL	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979		
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979		
FAMILIES	59 975 810	1 036 082
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	31 824 078	569 762
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	25 483 714	447 249
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	8 521 756	108 767
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 610 320	70 714
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	2 191 150	27 885
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	8 839 701	154 548
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	27 745 929	530 978
65 YEARS AND OVER	7 715 618	150 709
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	240 802 037	3 958 495
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	62 573 555	1 155 360
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	46 436 125	850 939
60 YEARS AND OVER	34 156 278	584 462
65 YEARS AND OVER	24 182 929	432 019
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
FAMILIES	5 046 520	72 979
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	8.4	7.0
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 239 029	51 498
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	3 393 140	38 121
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 433 460	23 588
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 272 341	21 873
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	1 203 106	13 251
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	767 726	11 993
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	6 956 636	119 471
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	25.1	21.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 246 191	40 073
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	47 545 858	769 508
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	12.5	9.3
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	10 120 484	171 027
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	7 208 813	84 170
60 YEARS AND OVER	4 519 413	73 735
65 YEARS AND OVER	3 559 175	61 809
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL		
PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED		
BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	8.3	5.9
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	17.0	13.3
BELOW 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	21.7	17.5
BELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	31.8	27.1

TABLE 43

General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin For US and Minnesota 1980

	RACE			
	WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN
UNITED STATES				
SEX AND AGE				
TOTAL PERSONS	189 079 281	26 504 985	3 697 542	14 588 876
MALE	92 082 208	12 524 921	1 803 799	7 284 673
FEMALE	96 987 073	13 980 064	1 893 743	7 324 403
UNDER 5 YEARS	12 736 888	2 435 299	320 309	1 661 736
5 TO 14 YEARS	27 845 962	5 188 673	623 307	3 019 031
15 TO 59 YEARS	116 743 268	15 962 692	2 451 758	8 902 380
60 TO 64 YEARS	8 992 859	851 520	107 389	304 065
65 YEARS AND OVER	22 962 504	2 086 501	214 779	701 664
FAMILY TYPE, PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
FAMILIES	50 447 539	6 094 694	827 548	3 287 852
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	24 925 548	3 714 379	509 049	2 229 040
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	43 326 989	5 468 005	699 800	2 982 908
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	21 221 834	3 000 216	448 575	1 892 453
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRES.	5 589 730	2 273 057	89 910	690 763
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 135 915	1 584 583	50 837	472 990
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS				
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	114 301 249	13 189 218	2 109 923	6 726 556
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	19 013 059	3 651 341	360 356	2 749 058
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	16 736 499	2 866 703	184 923	1 087 273
4 YEARS	40 628 258	3 802 235	507 750	1 807 312
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	18 308 564	1 762 740	370 743	788 094
4 OR MORE YEARS	19 616 869	1 106 217	686 143	914 819
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	145 987 381	18 306 962	2 698 040	9 580 102
LABOR FORCE	90 507 306	10 838 021	1 788 369	6 075 434
EMPLOYED	84 138 204	9 370 861	1 665 706	5 421 433
UNEMPLOYED	5 205 468	1 272 784	85 788	554 723
FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	75 742 475	9 918 999	1 407 850	4 860 804
LABOR FORCE	37 958 407	5 243 891	804 053	2 374 838
EMPLOYED	35 297 865	4 825 693	758 307	2 127 752
UNEMPLOYED	2 101 216	584 947	43 395	239 197
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979				
FAMILIES	50 447 539	6 092 694	827 548	3 287 852
LESS THAN $5,000	2 787 414	1 182 862	68 200	653 842
$5,000 TO $7,499	2 766 012	873 230	48 565	315 817
$7,500 TO $9,999	3 290 715	808 119	45 525	306 156
$10,000 TO $14,999	7 223 147	1 020 274	103 100	600 469
$15,000 TO $19,999	7 760 453	817 064	103 835	500 229
$20,000 TO $24,999	7 515 791	612 596	108 380	399 284
$25,000 TO $34,999	10 258 767	719 560	161 678	447 212
$35,000 TO $49,999	5 723 598	343 550	121 727	186 435
$50,000 OR MORE	3 121 637	115 439	70 540	78 408
MEDIAN ..... DOL.	20 840	12 618	22 075	14 711
MEAN ..... DOL.	24 279	15 721	23 681	17 360
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	184 431 365	25 561 955	3 610 970	14 363 741
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	17 301 569	7 752 010	503 069	3 409 754
MINNESOTA				
SEX AND AGE				
TOTAL PERSONS	3 948 187	93 385	29 813	51 909
MALE	1 931 932	27 382	14 446	26 127
FEMALE	2 012 195	26 003	15 367	25 277
UNDER 5 YEARS	291 243	5 873	4 812	4 963
5 TO 14 YEARS	599 159	11 637	6 565	6 956
15 TO 59 YEARS	2 416 929	72 145	16 900	38 281
60 TO 64 YEARS	162 670	934	504	523
65 YEARS AND OVER	476 156	2 796	942	1 403
FAMILY TYPE, PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
FAMILIES	1 011 275	9 490	5 862	5 491
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	543 028	6 450	3 878	4 153
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	882 360	4 907	4 584	4 519
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	472 516	2 814	3 392	3 288
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRES.	108 992	4 183	523	757
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	61 177	3 288	249	957
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS				
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	2 289 177	23 996	13 465	13 142
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	365 717	2 865	2 001	3 201
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	232 926	5 553	919	2 039
4 YEARS	881 474	7 495	2 226	3 804
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	347 375	5 234	2 755	2 551
4 OR MORE YEARS	381 665	2 849	5 564	1 487
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	2 970 198	34 630	18 001	18 906
LABOR FORCE	1 948 483	21 043	11 590	12 095
EMPLOYED	1 850 684	19 587	10 968	11 221
UNEMPLOYED	105 880	950	622	824
FEMALE, 16 YEARS AND OVER	1 512 437	16 663	9 001	9 352
LABOR FORCE	844 543	8 895	4 610	5 046
EMPLOYED	808 579	8 669	4 581	4 666
UNEMPLOYED	35 763	226	29	380
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979				
FAMILIES	1 011 275	9 490	5 862	5 491
LESS THAN $5,000	53 467	1 593	855	891
$5,000 TO $7,499	52 991	901	758	529
$7,500 TO $9,999	63 321	1 452	359	383
$10,000 TO $14,999	140 258	1 135	574	767
$15,000 TO $19,999	150 238	1 049	823	550
$20,000 TO $24,999	156 374	1 242	822	725
$25,000 TO $34,999	226 692	1 083	885	1 220
$35,000 TO $49,999	110 589	918	352	336
$50,000 OR MORE	57 336	127	434	190
MEDIAN ..... DOL.	21 347	13 803	17 693	17 994
MEAN ..... DOL.	24 278	16 347	21 015	18 802
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	3 833 566	49 587	29 529	30 235
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	335 483	14 972	6 303	5 385